Non-Agricultural Societies.—The total number of these societies at the end of the year was 657(635) including 417 credit institutions, 166 consumers' societies, 68 weavers societies and other industrial societies and six miscellaneous institutions. Besides the consumers' societies as many as 577 ordinary credit societies, both in urban and rural areas, undertook the distribution of controlled articles and food grains. The departments of Food and Civil Supplies have recognised these societies as suitable agencies for the distribution of consumers' goods to the public. The appreciation by the public of the services rendered by these institutions as evidenced by the incessant demand for membership in the well established consumers' societies and for more societies of this type even in the rural areas is a hopeful augury for the expansion and development of distributive co-operation.

The employees of co-operative societies also did good work in this direction during the year. The value of stores sold by them during the year was about 39 lakhs. Of the depressed class societies, the Chikkanaikanahally Cobblers Co-operative Society, the Doddasiddavvanahally and Sondekola Adikarnataka Societies have registered good progress during the year. Some of these societies deputed their members to the Bangalore Industrial School for training in manufacture of leather goods.

Land Mortgage Scheme.—Besides the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, 75 Primary Land Mortgage Societies were functioning at the close of the year in 72 taluks, 3 sub-taluks and portion of a taluk. Both the Bank and the societies have worked satisfactorily during the year, in spite of there being no good response from the raiyats to borrow money on account of the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities which improved considerably their financial condition.

Disputes and Litigations.—The percentage of disputes to the total number for disposal was 77·7 as against 81·7 in the previous year. In spite of the special staff sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for the execution of the co-operative society decrees in certain taluks, the progress achieved in this direction was not quite satisfactory. The number of decrees pending execution at the end of the year was 6,997 as against 7,485 of the previous year. Government observe that it is necessary that more vigorous steps should be taken by the Co-operative and Revenue Departments to reduce the pendency under these heads.

Small Savings Scheme.—This scheme was introduced from August 1944 and an Assistant Registrar was appointed to assist the Registrar in the work connected with the scheme. This scheme proved successful as evidenced by the purchases of National Savings Certificate to the value of Rs. 17,40,880 during the year.

Cost of Administration.—The Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,69,872 during the year for this department. The societies have spent a sum of Rs. 6,85,481 for the management charges.

The working of the department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. Government are glad to observe that the co-operative movement is gaining ground in the State steadily both in rural and urban areas.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

Reviews the Administration Report on the Working of the Agricultural Department for the year 1944-45.

READ—

Correspondence ending with Letter No. H. C. Gl. 13057—45-46, dated the 7th March 1946, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1944-45.

ORDER NO. A. F. 5723-87—AGRI. 134-45, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND MAY 1946.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Mr. M. J. Narasimhan, B.A., was in charge of the department. Consequent on the re-organisation of the Horticultural Department, a portion of the Horticultural Department with the Vegetable Sections and Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta was transferred to the control of the Director of Agriculture.

The Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services was separated from the Agricultural Department with effect from 1st July 1945 and placed under the Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, independently.

3. *Grow More Food Campaign.*—This continued to be one of the most important activities of this department, with a view to enhance production of food crops and reduce the shortage of food.

The rainfall during the year was not even and in many places the monsoon was a failure and the tanks did not get water and hence the cropping programme suffered to some extent. Eleven thousand and four hundred and five pallas of improved seed paddy, 747 pallas of improved varieties of ragi and 155 pallas of jola seed were distributed to the cultivators for seed purposes. Groundnut cake to the extent of 4,444 tons and other manures amounting to 986 tons were supplied at concessional rates. An outstanding feature of the work this year was the introduction of a new system of raising paddy nurseries by the "Rab" method with a view to get higher yields.

District Work.—The number of hoblis in which intensive work was carried on increased from 81 to 162.

Implements worth Rs. 1,59,214, cart materials, etc., worth Rs. 2,67,131, oil-cakes worth Rs. 99,450, other manures worth Rs. 1,22,419 and seed stock worth Rs. 55,130 were sold through the Depots of the department during the year under Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

Scientific Sections.—Four schemes subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and one financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Fruit Research Scheme transferred from the Gardens Department were under operation in the Botanical Section during the year.

4. *Sugarcane.*—Promising seedling canes were multiplied and varietal tests conducted on the farms to ascertain the merits of selected varieties. Encouraging results were obtained in inter-cropping of sugarcane with onions.

5. *Cotton.*—American cotton has done exceedingly well in the Irwin Canal Area and Arsikere. Giza 12 cotton has given the highest yield at Irwin Canal Farm amongst the Egyptian Cottons.

6. *Ragi.*—The new Ragi Selection R. 0862 was the most promising. South African ragi varieties are under trial.

7. *Paddy.*—This was the fourth year under the paddy expansion scheme. Encouraging results have been achieved with new strains. One strain S. 213 gave more than 2,500 seers of grain per acre. In Mandya District, S. 749 (Ratnachoodi) has practically replaced the local kaddi sanna.

8. Preparing crystal sugar as a cottage industry has been successfully demonstrated by the Chemical Section. Thirty-five Sanitary Inspectors were trained in compost making. Twenty-seven Municipalities were engaged in the preparation of compost and in all over 16,000 tons of compost was produced during the year.

9. *Experimental Farms.*—Work in the various Experimental Farms was continued during the year. In Hebbal Farm, results under ragi indicated that a 5-ton dose of compost would suit our soils. In Irwin Canal Farm, ragi as a dry crop was a failure and irrigated ragi was satisfactory.

At Nagenahalli Farm paddy breeding work was continued and a total yield of 53,156 seers of paddy was obtained and seeds were distributed as usual to subvention farms and central seed plots.

At the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Farm, the experiments with seedlings were in progress. Experiments on "Nurseries Practices" have given useful indications at the Cardamom Research Station, Kadamane.

10. *Vegetable Production Scheme.*—In order to meet the shortage of vegetables, both indigenous and foreign, a scheme or increasing the production of vegetables in the State for meeting the needs of the army and civil population was sanctioned in January 1944 and an officer with necessary staff was specially appointed for these purposes. An approximate area of 420 acres was brought under vegetable cultivation yielding 440,000 lbs. of vegetables worth Rs. 2,25,000

in addition to 120 acres under cultivation in all the Government Farms. Vegetable seeds worth Rs. 11,179 were sold to growers at cost prices. A total quantity of 29,500 maunds of seed potatoes worth Rs. 2,60,000 were secured for the growers from Simla in December 1944 and January 1945.

The total supply of vegetables to the civil population by the Government Farms amounted to 400,000 lbs. The department arranged the sale of vegetables worth Rs. 15,17,340 to the Military.

11. *Agricultural Education.*—The total strength of the Hebbal Agricultural School was 73. Thirty-five students appeared for the final diploma examination and 26 were declared eligible for the award of L.Ag. diploma. The Ramakrishna Krishi Sala, S. K. V. D. Patasala and Somanahalli Agricultural School had a strength of 8, 11 and 11 students, respectively. Special classes in bee-keeping were held. A short course of practical training in vegetable culture was given to 135 Gramasudharakas at the Sunkal and Koramangala Farms.

12. *Agricultural Colonies.*—The three colonies in the Irwin Canal Area and the colony at Marconahalli worked satisfactorily with 29 and 16 colonists, respectively.

13. *Agricultural Engineering.*—Large quantities of agricultural implements and cart tyres were made available to the raiyats at favourable prices through the Agricultural Depots. The total value of the materials and implements distributed from this section aggregated to Rs. 17,32,925.

The tractors of the department negotiated about 587 acres of land.

14. *Other Activities.*—Study of various selection of ground-nut, different pulses, small millets, was continued. Trials in tobacco cultivation and important varieties of fruits were also continued. Analytical work in connection with Vani Vilas Sagara Soil Survey was carried on. Investigations were started for the full utilisation of the food constituents contained in silk worm residues.

Several postwar schemes have been engaging the attention of the Department.

15. *General.*—The work of the Department was on the whole satisfactory.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the purchase of Rubber Stamps by offices from private firms.

READ—

Government Order No. A. F. 4278-358—P. & S. 54-42-2, dated 12th February 1943, sanctioning the supply of rubber stamps from the Government Press to such of the Departments of Government as are getting free supply of stationery articles from the Government Stationery Depot.

2. Letter No. F. 2867, dated 23rd March 1946, from the Superintendent, Government Printing, stating that due to non-availability of rubber stamp materials, particularly plaster of paris, it is found difficult to prepare and supply rubber stamps in time to the departments and offices concerned, that complaints regarding the supply of rubber stamps are on the increase and requesting therefore sanction to permit the Heads of Departments to purchase their requirements from private firms up to the end of the current calendar year.

ORDER NO. M. 11728-820—P. & S. 71-45-2, DATED BANGALORE THE 2ND MAY 1946.

The proposal of the Superintendent is sanctioned.

N. S. HIRANNAYYA, *Edn. Secy.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Sanctions inclusion of the names of communities to which the officers belong in the Civil List.

READ—

Letter No. 133—G. A. D., dated the 14th November 1945, from the Comptroller to Government, suggesting the desirability of indicating in the Civil List the names of communities to which the officers belong and requesting that the appointing authorities may be instructed to furnish in future to the Audit Office the names of communities, date of birth, etc., of the officers newly appointed so as to avoid inaccuracies arising in the Civil List.

2. Un-official Note dated 21st February 1946, from the Public Service Commissioner, agreeing to the proposal of the Comptroller and suggesting that it would be enough if the Civil List indicates the communities to which the officers belong by clubbing them into 18 groups in accordance with the Government Order No. E. 2701-60—R. & P. S. 23-42-9, dated 21st December 1943.

ORDER NO. Fl. 7678-7738—G. F. 292-45-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND MAY 1946.

Government are pleased to approve of the proposals of the Comptroller and direct that action may be taken to indicate in the Civil List the communities to which the officers belong classified under 18 groups as indicated in the annexure to this order.

2. The Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government are requested to furnish the Audit Office with all particulars relating to the group of communities, date of birth, etc., of the newly appointed officers at the time of issue of notifications sanctioning the appointments.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*

ANNEXURE

Groups of communities to which the officers belong (*Vide* Government Order No. E. 2701-60—R. & P. S. 23-42-9, dated 21st December 1943).

1. Vokkaligars	... Vkr.	14. Other Caste Hindus including Sadars	... OCH.
2. Lingayets	... L.	15. Depressed Classes	... DC.
3. Kurubars	... Kur.	16. Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans	... C.
4. Bedas	... Be.	17. Muslims	... M.
5. Brahmins	... Br.	18. Other communities (Jains, Parsees, Bhuddhists, Jews, Sikhs, Tribes and others)	... OC.
6. Gangakulas	... G.		
7. Yedavas	... Y.		
8. Banajigas	... Bjg		
9. Viswakarmas	... Vis.		
10. Upparas	... U.		
11. Kunchitigas	... Kun.		
12. Agasas	... A.		
13. Kshatriyas	... Ksh.		

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.